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*Story of Wisconsin*, just now coming out in a new edition. They will double it, and also the popular interest in the county histories which already leave no corner of the land untouched. They will be welcome to many a reader who glanced at them in his daily, which perished before he saw it a second time. They will correct and complete the knowledge he failed to secure at first in the newspaper which was the perfume and suppliance of a minute, and where every something, being blent together, turned to a wild of nothing. In book-form they will be never out of the way and will live in his brain all alone and unmixed with baser matter.

JAMES D. BUTLER.

*Introduction to the Study of History* (New York, Henry Holt, pp. xxvii, 350) is a translation of the *Introduction aux Études Historiques* of Langlois and Seignobos, which appeared early in the year. The translator is Mr. G. G. Berry, and there is an introduction by Professor F. York Powell. The character of the original work has already been set forth by Professor Haskins in the April number of the REVIEW. Professor Powell has unstinted praise for the work. He knows of no book "wherein the student of history will find such an organized collection of practical and helpful instructions." For teachers it is "one of the most suggestive helps that has yet appeared." He is not always in accord with the authors when they deal with theory, but as regards practical work he finds himself "in almost perfect concurrence with them."

This preface of fifteen pages is something more than an excellent introduction to the book; it has a value of its own. "History," says Professor Powell, "must be worked out in a scientific spirit, as biology and chemistry are worked out." The literary critic is beginning to find that he reads a history at his peril; only the expert can judge of its value or lack of value. "It is not a question of style, but of accuracy, of fulness of observation, and correctness of reasoning, that is before the student." Nevertheless he believes with the authors that a book may be good science and yet be good reading, and that the historian has no right to use a faulty, careless or clogged style.

The work of translation has, upon the whole, been well done. It is faithful to the original, preserving well the spirit and style of the French. The French idioms have been replaced, usually, by good, racy English equivalents; indeed, one is inclined at times to think that some of them are almost too racy. On the other hand, occasionally something of the force and vigor of the original seems unnecessarily lost. But these are exceptions. The English reader may feel confident that he is not losing unduly either of form or thought.

The table of contents is a much better analysis of the contents of the book than that in the original, and an index of names has been added. In its English form the book will undoubtedly find a much wider field of usefulness than is possible for the French original.

Several typographical errors have been noted, but only one or two are at all serious: p. 192 (164) foot, *Traditions* for *Travaux*; p. 275 (238) foot, *Boardeau* for *Bourdeau*; p. 297 (257) foot, *Wedge* for *Wegele*.

E. C. B.

Duruy's histories are generally recognized as master-pieces of concise and vigorous narration, and translations of most of them have for some years been widely used. The newest addition to the list is *A General History of the World* (New York, T. Y. Crowell and Co., pp. xxvii, 744), translated and revised by Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst College. Some modifications of the original have been made, chiefly in the way of abridgments of disproportionate material upon France. The chapter upon "The Three Eastern Questions (1832-1848)" has been rewritten by Professor Grosvenor in the light of later events and of modern knowledge. The section upon recent times, Professor Grosvenor's chief share in the work, is a "Summary of Contemporaneous History," continuing the narrative from 1848 to September, 1898, and comprising 166 pages. This "summary" is not by any means so dry as the word might suggest. A few of the chapters, such as that upon the minor states, and upon "The Partition of Africa, Asia and Oceania," are little more than summaries, but most of them are clear and judicious accounts of those events that are of wide or permanent significance. The narrative is spirited, and the writer does not withhold his opinions of men and measures; but his judgments are fair. There is perhaps no better sketch of the history of the half-century accessible in so small a compass. It would seem that the actual grounds upon which France declared war in 1870 ought to be definitely stated; and it would be inferred from the text that the dual control of Egypt by France and England began and ended in 1882. The chapter upon the United States is devoted almost exclusively to foreign relations, and is accordingly a good supplement to the ordinary text-book, which neglects these matters. The space devoted to English history is, throughout the book, very small, (this does not apply to Professor Grosvenor's addition in the same degree), a deficiency that makes it less adapted to American uses than it otherwise would be. This aside, the book is certainly superior in literary and scientific workmanship to most of the text-books of general history that are in use. There are twenty-four maps.

Professor Lloyd's *Citizenship and Salvation or Greek and Jew; a Study in the Philosophy of History* hardly falls within the province of this REVIEW, since it is addressed rather to the philosopher than to the student of history. It belongs in the class of books about history which are of value not from their statement of the facts, nor even from their interpretation of the facts as actual history, for it is quite conceivable that two contrary interpretations of the sort should be of equal value, but from the stimulus which they give to the spiritual and imaginative, or at least to

the speculative apprehension,—books whose outcome is not knowledge, but culture and ideals. The author attempts to trace through history certain ideal principles, seen first in the death of Socrates considered as “the positive event at Athens” and then “in a more abstract or a more spiritual sense, as fulfilled in the subsequent fate of Greece, when Greece was drawn into the Empire of Rome.” Then we are led to see “the closest connection between the death of Socrates and the birth of Christ. . . . In the wonderful logic of history they [appear] to us inseparable. Thus the death of Socrates was the birth of Christ.” And finally “Christ at his death interpreted to itself the activity that Socrates sanctioned. And, as a result of the interpretation, organism began its struggle for liberation from the shackles of mechanism ; and this struggle, beginning so long ago and continuing to the present day, has been a repetition in the life of human society of the career of Christ, a repetition of his struggle and a repetition of his death.”

*A Concise Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, based on Sir William Smith's Larger Dictionary, and incorporating the Results of Modern Research. Edited by F. Warre Cornish, M. A., Vice-Provost of Eton College. (New York, Henry Holt and Co., pp. vi, 829.) The merits of Smith's larger dictionary are well known and this editor, as rightful heir to the old material, has succeeded fairly well in compressing without suppressing unnecessarily. New articles, in fact, have been added and a number have been re-written. There have been added also two hundred new illustrations, some of the old being, at the same time, omitted. More space might have been gained by avoiding through cross-references the repetition of the same or similar illustrations, *e. g.*, cf. Fig. 127 with 697 ; Fig. 786 with 880. In general the cross-references should have been more complete : *e. g.*, Figs. 845 and 913 are both examples of the peculiar drinking-horns known as *rhyta*. Here we have not, as above, a repetition but a valuable addition ; there is, however, no cross-reference to make them available together. And this suggests that a further cross-reference under the article “*Eculeus*,” to one of these figures would have furnished a probable explanation of Cicero's sarcasm in *De Signis*, cap. XX.

Some articles are reduced dangerously near the baldness of the ordinary lexicons. In the case of this word (“*Eculeus*”) indeed, the Latin lexicon gives us the additional meaning here neglected.

The tables of weights, measures, etc., are given in the Appendix without important change. Here the reader will at last, after consulting in vain the articles (*s. v.*), have his minas and drachmas changed into English (not U. S.) currency, and will be freed, perhaps, from the perplexities left in his mind by the articles in Liddell and Scott. The various articles on Greek and Roman law, hitherto scattered through the body of the work, are collected into an appendix at the end. This is a great advantage. The “many scholars who agree with Dr. Dörpfeld” will hardly feel content with the curt dismissal (article “*Theatrum*”) of

that brilliant scholar's arguments for his theory of the Attic theatre. It is to be regretted that brief bibliographies could not have been given after the more important articles, and also the provenance and interpretation of gems, vases, etc., used as illustrations.

A word as to the plan. The real desideratum for the limited purse is, as other editors have felt, a single book giving concise information, with the sources for more, about ancient life and language, men and things. The present strict classification implies the possession of three sets of dictionaries—Biography ; Geography ; Antiquities. This need is felt by the present editor, as may be inferred by the insertion of new articles like "Palaeography" (much to be commended, by the way, for the transliterating of the examples) and "Alphabetum" (thus partially recognizing the important subject of Epigraphy). These might well be supplemented by scores of articles like "Dialects ;" "Indo-European Languages ;" "Textual Criticism ;" "Pergamene Sculptures" (illustrated and touched upon, p. 594) ; "Tanagra Figurines" (also illustrated, p. 619, but ignored in the text).

Further criticism might seem like ingratitude for what is actually given. Every educator must be glad to see this material brought within the reach of a largely increased number of readers.

F. G. ALLINSON.

Under the title *Ein Donaueschinger Briefsteller* (Innsbruck, Wagner, pp. xxiii, 75) Dr. Alexander Cartellieri, archivist at Karlsruhe, has brought to light a considerable collection of forms of correspondence preserved in the library of the Prince of Fürstenberg at Donaueschingen. The manuscript dates from the close of the thirteenth century and seems to come from the chancery of the archbishops of Salzburg, but most of the models can be traced back to the famous schools of rhetoric which flourished in and about Orleans in the twelfth century. In general the formulary does not differ widely from other "complete letter-writers" current in the later Middle Ages, but it contains some interesting allusions to French affairs in the early years of Philip Augustus, and its publication will facilitate the study of similar collections—a field in which there is still a great deal of comparing and sifting to be done before the historian can fully utilize the valuable material they contain. Only the more important of the three hundred and four models are published in full, but enough is always given to identify the letters and indicate the nature of their contents. Besides an excellent introduction the editor contributes indexes of proper names and *incipits*, a page of facsimile, and a bibliography of the Orleanese schools of rhetoric.

In this connection it may be noted that in a paper read before the Munich Academy last winter and published in its *Sitzungsberichte* since the appearance of Dr. Cartellieri's monograph, Professor Simonsfeld of Munich has examined two other manuscripts of the same general character and shown that they too consist of an original formulary from Orleans enlarged and adapted to meet the needs of German scribes.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

Mr. J. H. Round has "printed for private circulation only," a little book of 90 pages entitled *The Red Book of the Exchequer*, devoted to criticism of the recent edition of that document by Mr. Hubert Hall for the Rolls Series. He discovers what seems to be an abnormally large number of mistakes, and apparently convicts Mr. Hall of carelessness, confusion of thought, and unwarranted assumption of the truth of certain mere hypotheses. For instance, the editor of the *Red Book* bases a long explanation on what his critic declares is a mere mistaking of *praemissa* for *promissa*; again he confuses the regnal with the fiscal years through the period of two reigns; entries in the index do not correspond to the pages referred to, and statements in the preface are not borne out by the passages given in the text. Of course some of these charges might appear in a different light if Mr. Hall were heard in rebuttal. The final result of Mr. Round's attack on Mr. Freeman and the subsequent wearisome conflict with Mr. Archer and Miss Norgate some years ago was to modify very considerably the importance and value of Mr. Round's first criticisms. Nevertheless after all probable explanations by Mr. Hall shall have been made, and all reminders to Mr. Round of our common human fallibility have been given, it remains true that the editor of the *Red Book of the Exchequer* has not fulfilled his task with the accuracy, the self-restraint, and the finality of criticism which are so much to be desired, and which have adorned so many of the volumes of the Rolls Series. Mr. Round hints that these defects are so great as to require the withdrawal of the whole edition; but this is an absurdly extreme proposition, which is certainly not justified by the imperfections so far pointed out. No edition of any document is entirely free from blemish or question, and this will simply need to be used with extra care by the student, and in the last resort reference will have to be made occasionally to the manuscript itself.

But the propriety of the personalities in which Mr. Round indulges and of the general sarcasm which he adds to his criticism of individual points is quite another question. There seems to us no possible justification for this kind of writing. Material criticism of the text or valid charges against the method of editing might be trusted to speak for themselves without the constant personal application of these by the critic to the author. Readers of a review whose opinions are worth considering will probably be quite able of themselves to make the proper inference as to the ability of the author from the criticisms alone, without the critic's doing this for them. Mr. Round's reviews would be much more scholarly and useful, as well as more magnanimous and more courteous, if he had taken the space which he has devoted to attacks on Mr. Hall personally, and given in it a really complete list of the imperfections of the work under his observation. Such a list would be of real value to students who have occasion to use the *Red Book*, while his petty personalities are a vexation and a weariness to the flesh. Whatever may be the real reason for the necessity under which Mr. Round feels himself of printing his three reviews privately and at his own expense, there would

seem to be considerable justification for the refusal of any editor to print reviews marked by so much personal animus.

*The Romance of the House of Savoy, 1003-1519* (Putnam, two vols., pp. 258, 272), is likely to disappoint any historical student who goes to it for history of a solid kind. It does not pretend to give more than an anecdotal or gossipy account of the picturesque personages who made the House of Savoy conspicuous in its first centuries. The author, who writes under the name of Alethea Wiel, is already known by a rambling volume on Venice in the "Story of the Nations" series. Her present work belongs to that class of which the late Mrs. Oliphant's *Makers of Florence*, etc., were excellent types; but Mrs. Wiel, at her best, is better than Mrs. Oliphant. Although she indulges rather freely in sentimental reflections, she is not so voluble and redundant nor so regardless of syntax as Mrs. Oliphant was. English readers will find in her beautiful volume many stories familiar enough to the people of Piedmont, but scarcely known here. The various knights and ladies of the early generations of the House of Savoy, who by prowess in war or by marriage with European sovereigns made their lineage famous, are described in detail. Mrs. Wiel excels in such passages as the description of the Green Count's tourney, and the devotion of Empress Bertha, the wife of that Henry IV. who made the journey to Canossa. She has, further, fished out of the older sources a good deal of curious information; for example, the account of the "home surroundings" of the family, taken from fifteenth-century inventories; or the coronation of the duke-pope, Felix V., from the contemporary letter of Æneas Sylvius. Thus, although the book is addressed to the general reader, it has also something for the more exacting expert. The illustrations have a real historical value, except the portraits of the early Savoy princes, which are imaginary. We had noted for mention a few slips of statement, or misprints, but they are not likely to lead a serious reader astray, and need not be here set down.

Dr. Ferdinand Schwill's *History of Modern Europe* (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, pp. 434) narrates in three hundred and eighty octavo pages the story of Continental Europe and of England from the memorable Hallowe'en of 1517 to the assassination of the Czar Alexander II. (1881). An introduction of twenty-four pages, clearly written and interesting like the rest of the book, furnishes a viaticum for the hurried journey.

The more important genealogical tables and nine good maps are given in an appendix. The bibliographies are very brief, as they should be; they might, however, have been made better even in the same compass. We miss useful and well known books like Miss Putnam's *William the Silent*, De Tocqueville's *France before the Revolution*, H. Morse Stephens's *French Revolution*, Lowell's *Eve of the French Revolution*, the Countess Cesaresco's *Liberation of Italy*, any one of which is likely to prove more to the point than Burton's *History of Scotland* or even Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*.

The choice and treatment of the matter is disappointingly conventional. There is, indeed, a refreshing paragraph on Philip II.—no “Demon of the South” but “a slow plodding burgher, who took his business of kingship very seriously, and who, but for his radical intolerance, would have been as foreign to any kind of enthusiasm as the head of a bank.” In general, however, Dr. Schwill has clung closely to the tradition of narrative political history. His book must be classed with the manuals of Dyer and of Lodge, not with M. Lavissee’s *coup d’œil*, or Professor Adams’s admirable *Growth of the French Nation*. There is the usual assumption made that if we set forth the most striking events clearly and sequentially they will explain themselves. Yet no one could discover the deepest significance of the French Revolution or account even partially for Napoleon’s success from reading Dr. Schwill’s narrative.

J. H. R.

Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace in *The Wonderful Century, its Successes and its Failures* (New York, Dodd, Mead and Co., pp. 400), does not claim to present a history, but rather an appreciation of the century, what it has done and what it has left undone. His intention is “to give short descriptive sketches of those great material and intellectual achievements which especially distinguish the nineteenth century from any and all its predecessors, and to show how fundamental is the change they have effected in our earth and civilization.” The book, though suggestive and interesting as the product of a mind distinguished for its accomplishments in the field of physical science, is yet disappointing to one who looks to it for a well-balanced discussion of its main theme. The first part presents a series of discussions of the inventions and discoveries of the age, but the second portion is an extraordinary exhibition of hobby-riding, in which phrenology, spiritualism, opposition to vaccination, and universal panaceas for poverty play a part so exaggerated that, in spite of the author’s eminence in his own field, it is impossible to take the whole book seriously as an estimate of nineteenth-century civilization. The best passage in the book is the history of the writer’s own co-discovery with Darwin of the principles chiefly associated with the latter’s name. His candor and generosity in recognizing Darwin as the principal discoverer are admirable.

*Fustel de Coulanges*, par Paul Guiraud, maître des conférences à l’École Normale Supérieure, professeur adjoint à la Faculté des Lettres de Paris (Paris, Hachette, 1896, pp. 272.)—The life of a scholar, pure and simple, does not afford much material for the biographer. Coulanges lived through some very dramatic scenes in French history, and yet scarcely more than the echoes of that outer world ever disturbed the placid atmosphere of the student. He was not unmindful of the stirring events passing in such rapid succession under his windows, and he pondered much upon the new problems which confronted the French people. But he was no such letter-writer as Freeman; he was never in



the habit of passing off hand judgments upon men and measures ; hence, the pages of his biographer can present nothing of the breezy freshness so marked in Stephens's *Life and Letters*. The story of Coulanges' life, therefore, a life singularly uneventful, and of itself soon told, an ideal life for the scholar, affords little more than a chronological setting for a series of reviews of his several works, arranged in the order of appearance and with some allusion to passing events. The book, however, is not without its value. It is the work of a loving and appreciative hand ; yet the obvious and well-known faults of Coulanges are neither ignored nor glossed. The criticisms are fair ; the estimates just. The student will find the book a most serviceable guide in assisting him to form an opinion of the value of Coulanges as an historian and critic. The list of chapter-titles shows the scope of the work : *Les débuts* (1830-1860), *Le séjour à Strasbourg* (1860-1870), *La Cité Antique, Études politiques* (1870-1871), *Sur l'enseignement à l'École Normale Supérieure et à la Sorbonne, L'Histoire des Institutions Politiques de l'Ancienne France, Les polémiques de Fustel de Coulanges, Sa méthode historique, Sa philosophie de l'histoire, Études sur les questions sociales, Fustel de Coulanges écrivain, Les dernières années* (1880-1889).

BENJAMIN TERRY.

A new edition of Eggleston's *Life of Major-General John Paterson* (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, pp. 488) was hardly to be expected within four years after its first publication, but the discovery of over one hundred letters to and from General Paterson has, in the author's opinion, justified a revision of the book. The book has grown from one of 293 pages to one of 488. Much the greater portion of this accession consists of letters and documents, many of them published for the first time ; but extensive additions have also been made to the text. The letters are mainly from the Heath and Knox papers, but much new information respecting the life and services of General Paterson has been gathered from other sources.

The first chapter has been increased, but not to any important extent. Chapters II., III., and IV. (1774-1778), besides receiving accessions of text and documents, have been cut to pieces and the parts re-arranged or re-written. The result is a great improvement both from a chronological and (usually) also from a logical point of view. This is particularly true of the passages that deal with Ticonderoga and Saratoga. Moreover the brief mention, at the appropriate places, of the leading events in the progress of the Revolution brings the facts of General Paterson's service into clearer relation with events elsewhere. In later chapters this has not been done to the same extent.

The greatest amount of new material belongs to the years 1778 to 1783 ; accordingly the chapters (V. and VI.) upon this period have been almost entirely re-written. Indeed Chapter VI. (1780-1783) has become little else than a collection of letters to and from General Paterson, and letters, orders, etc., containing reference to him. Here the

letters are allowed to tell their own story, with little comment from the author. Chapter VII. has also been overhauled and added to; Chapters VIII. and IX. have not been changed.

Much of this documentary material relates only to military routine or details of organization, but some of it has a broader bearing. The correspondence between Generals Paterson and Heath, while the former was in chief or subordinate command at West Point (for example, General Paterson's letter of March 31, 1780, p. 214), is but another witness, if others were needed, of the terrible condition of the army and the country in those dark days.

Among the additions to the text may be noted fuller accounts of the operations on the Hudson, the British plan of campaign and the reasons for its failure, the American plans for defence (notably a history of the great chain and boom at West Point); also an account of the Conway Cabal (it seems strange, however, to hear that as late as May, 1780, "General Greene began openly to assert the incompetency of Washington, and to try to undermine him," p. 216), and a history of the Ohio scheme. Six new illustrations have been added and two appendices, one being the correspondence between Washington and Putnam relative to the Ohio lands. As a result of this new edition the part which General Paterson had in the war will be much better known.

One error in the first edition, repeated in the second, should be noticed. The Bank of England was not founded in 1692 (p. 1), but in 1694. William Paterson's scheme was presented in 1691, but was not acted upon until three years later.

E. C. B.

Dr. Edward Stanwood's *History of Presidential Elections*, which reached its fourth edition in 1896, has been largely re-written and expanded, and now appears under the altered title, *A History of the Presidency* (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., pp. 586). The adoption of the more comprehensive title is due to a widening of the scope of the book. The greatest changes have, naturally, been made in the earlier chapters, which were somewhat meagre before. This is the result, partly of the altered plan of the book, and partly of the more extended studies which the author has made upon the earlier elections, since the book was first published in 1884. Not only are the accounts of elections more circumstantial, but we are told more of the conditions that preceded the elections, more of the circumstances that made a man available or unavailable as a candidate, more of the growth of parties and policies. As a conclusion to each of the earlier chapters is given a sketch of the inaugural ceremonies. The book has become not only more readable, but also more valuable, since more light is thrown upon the scene, and the scene is more astir with life and movement. If former opinions have sometimes been modified, opinion has been more freely expressed. The author is by no means so impersonal as he was. Yet one admires the keenness of his insight into causes and results, and the fairness with which the facts are usually set forth. The chapter upon the electoral system has

been expanded to more than treble its former size, the chief feature of the expansion being an instructive consideration of the merits and defects of the system. The chief fault of the system, in the author's view, lies in the fact that the electors are state officers, and the only remedy, national control of elections, is, in the present state of public opinion, impracticable. Yet relying greatly upon plain national tendencies, Dr. Stanwood believes that the electoral system is about as sure to give effect to the national will as any that is likely to be devised ; and its evils, he thinks, may be cured, if only there is a real desire to cure them.

A chapter (XIV.) upon "The Convention System" has been inserted. The view is taken that the convention is a natural and necessary outcome of political conditions, of the development of party organizations, and that, as a part of our machinery of election, it has an almost perfect adaptation to the end sought. A brief history of the development of the convention is given, and the prevailing methods of organization and procedure are described. A chapter has, of course, been added upon "The Free Silver Campaign."

E. C. B.

Under the title *Modern American Oratory*, Mr. Ralph C. Ringwalt of Columbia University has united in one volume (New York, Henry Holt, pp. 334) an essay on the theory of oratory (comprising something like a quarter of the book, and presenting many useful suggestions), and seven representative public addresses. These are : Senator Carl Schurz's speech of January 30, 1872, on the bill for removing political disabilities ; Judge Jeremiah S. Black's speech before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Milligan case, on the right to trial by jury ; Wendell Phillips's eulogy of Daniel O'Connell ; Mr. Chauncey Depew's oration on the one-hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington ; the oration on the Leadership of Educated Men which George William Curtis delivered before the alumni of Brown University in June, 1882 ; Henry W. Grady's speech on The New South ; and a sermon of Henry Ward Beecher's. The book, which is intended to serve as a manual for students of oratory, and to furnish both precept and illustrative matter for classes in argumentation and oral discussion, is provided with historical and other notes. The illustrations, however, are all drawn from the work of prominent public speakers in the United States during the last thirty years, an age surely not distinguished for excellence in oratory. It is not certain that students of oratory might not be better employed in the study of speeches that are more truly masterpieces of the first order, but no doubt they will, while they study, be learning something of recent American history.

The last historical publication of the State of New York is *Public Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York, 1807-1817, Military*, Vol. I. (pp. 872), edited with an introduction by Mr. Hugh Hastings, State Historian. The principle of selection upon which this volume is made up is neither scientific nor fortunate. The Tompkins

papers, acquired by the State of New York in 1885, include for some reason a considerable number of military papers belonging to earlier administrations. These to the extent of 37 pages are inserted at the beginning of the volume, though they are obviously but a fragment of the military correspondence of earlier governors and mar the unity of the book. On the other hand, the volume is, according to the editor's own statement, far from including what it should include if properly edited. It seems that the papers include fifteen bound volumes and a very large number of individual letters and loose papers. Volumes XI., XII. and XIII. of the collection are devoted exclusively to military subjects. Accordingly the editor, as if in haste to get together as large an amount of "copy" in as short a time as possible, puts into this present printed volume all the papers in these three manuscript volumes and no others, although he states that the remaining twelve volumes have, scattered through them, more or less material of a military character. These he proposes to gather together into a second volume. That is to say, if we understand him rightly, that the second volume will go over again in chronological order the years from 1800 to 1816, presenting papers which by all means ought to be arranged in one chronological series with the present set. The unhappy student will have to be perpetually turning from one volume to the other to compare papers which ought to be placed side by side. This will of course diminish greatly the use of the material. Under these circumstances it is perhaps fortunate that much of it has no use. Every paper found in the manuscript volumes attacked has apparently been printed, however trivial or formal. The editing consists of a historical introduction of most inferior quality abounding in irrelevancy and "state patriotism," and of supplying to each paper a heading. One has usually to turn over to the end of a document in order to find the name of the author or person to whom it is addressed. The editor's good taste and competency may be perceived if one quotes a few of his headings to the papers: p. 325, "The Usual Dispute Over Seniority;" p. 492, "In Spite of the Critical Condition of Affairs Officers Find Time to Quibble Over Rank;" p. 550, "Delightful Discretion Left to Officers in the Matter of Details in Uniform;" p. 556, "Snubbed by the Former Adjutant General;" p. 594, "General John Swift Evidently Years Ahead of His Time;" p. 649, "Questions That Seem Odd to the American of the Present Generation." It is fair to say that the volume of course contains a great deal of valuable material for the history of the participation of New York in the war of 1812.

It is not solely the inquirer into Virginian genealogies who will be interested in *The Vestry Book and Register of Bristol Parish, Virginia, 1720-1789*, which Mr. Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne, of Richmond, has transcribed and privately printed in an edition of five hundred copies. The volume (of 419 pages) contains, indeed, much material for the genealogist—births, baptisms and deaths from April, 1685, to March, 1798. But those, and they are now many, who are interested in the

history of local government in the South will find here a typical series of entries as to the business of a Virginian parish in the last century. The volume contains, with the exception of one year, the minutes of all vestry meetings from October 30, 1720, to April 18, 1789, comprising both votes and accounts, records of elections and processionings, and casting light on all manner of details of local administration—glebes, tithes, church-buildings, burials, roads, bounds, the poor, the taxes. Mr. Chamberlayne has added a full index to the volume.

The *Report on the Canadian Archives* for 1897 by Dr. Douglas Brymner, archivist of the Dominion (pp. 125, 253-396, 81-179) presents a calendar of state papers relating to Lower Canada and extending from 1818 to the end of the year 1823, and one of similar extent for Upper Canada. According to custom, several groups of papers falling within the period named are given at length. These relate to proposals for union between Upper and Lower Canada ; to claims for losses during the war of 1812 ; to projects for the improvement of internal communication ; and to certain disputes relating to the Northwest regions. In another appendix is a good facsimile of the Cabot map of 1544 with a memorandum upon the map by Dr. S. E. Dawson, the Latin and Spanish texts of the legend on the map, and an English translation of both.